



RESERVIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. V, No. 1, NOVEMBER 1957

Publication Seeks To Increase Circulation During Fifth Year

A Message To The SPARs On Their 15th Anniversary

It is with pleasure and considerable pride that I extend heartiest best wishes to the women of the Coast Guard Reserve on their Fifteenth Anniversary.

The past decade and a half has been rich in experience and achievement for the SPARs. There have been occasional moments of concern for the future, however, such moments have only added tautness and esprit de corps to the SPAR organization as a whole.

In every section of the country where SPARs are serving with Reserve units I am sure the respective commands will join in adding a "well done" to congratulations on our Fifteenth Birthday, November 23, 1957.

Beatrice V. Ball
Commander, USCGR(W)
Senior SPAR on Active Duty



Official Coast Guard Photo

Commander Beatrice V. Ball, USCGR(W)
Los Angeles, California

10 February - 21 February
Boston, Massachusetts

10 February - 21 February
Charleston, West Virginia

17 March - 28 March
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

17 March - 28 March
Rochester, New York

14 April - 25 April
Fort Worth, Texas

14 April - 25 April
Montgomery, Alabama

12 May - 23 May
Bridgeport, Connecticut

12 May - 23 May
Applications from interested Coast Guard Reserve officers of the rank of Lieutenant Commander and above should be submitted on Form CG-3453 to the Commandant (PR) via the district commander.

This Edition Marks Fourth Anniversary

For four years The Coast Guard RESERVIST has gone to press to bring you information about our fast-growing component. The material printed in this periodical is mainly of an administrative nature due to the requirements set forth by the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget. It is not classified as a service "newspaper" and thus little space is allowed for the exchanging and printing of straight news items from the field. However, district newsletters have been able to cover local, more personalized information about Reserve matters and ORTUs in their respective areas. Such publications are received with genuine interest at Headquarters where only a select and limited number of pictures and items from individual ORTUs can be used in this periodical.

This coming year we are seeking to increase the number of copies printed each month and to revamp the masthead so that "The RESERVIST" will become a self-mailer. Such changes will take time, however, and every district will eventually be queried as to the up-to-date number of copies they will need to reach the increasing Reserve personnel in their territories. Many requests have already been received for more copies and these will be met just as soon as a greater circulation is approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

In the meantime, your editorial staff extends its appreciation to you Reservists throughout the country who have helped to make this periodical a pleasant and meaningful project these past four years!

Nat'l Resources Conference Announces Schedule

The National Resources Conference schedule for 1958 is as follows:

Fresno, California
13 January - 24 January
Indianapolis, Indiana
13 January - 24 January

What They Are Saying About Summer Training!

Chief of Staff, CG District: "A review of the summarized report of training...indicates in general an excellent diversified program. In particular, it is noted the Reservists were integrated with the Regular crew. In addition, the firing of gunnery exercises by Reserve crews is a noteworthy addition to the program."

Commanding Officer, CG Cutter: "This cruise is considered probably the most successful of the six Reserves training periods conducted so far by this command; it appeared to be a very smooth operation throughout. There is no doubt that the officers and men attached have learned a great deal since our first cruise in July 1955..."

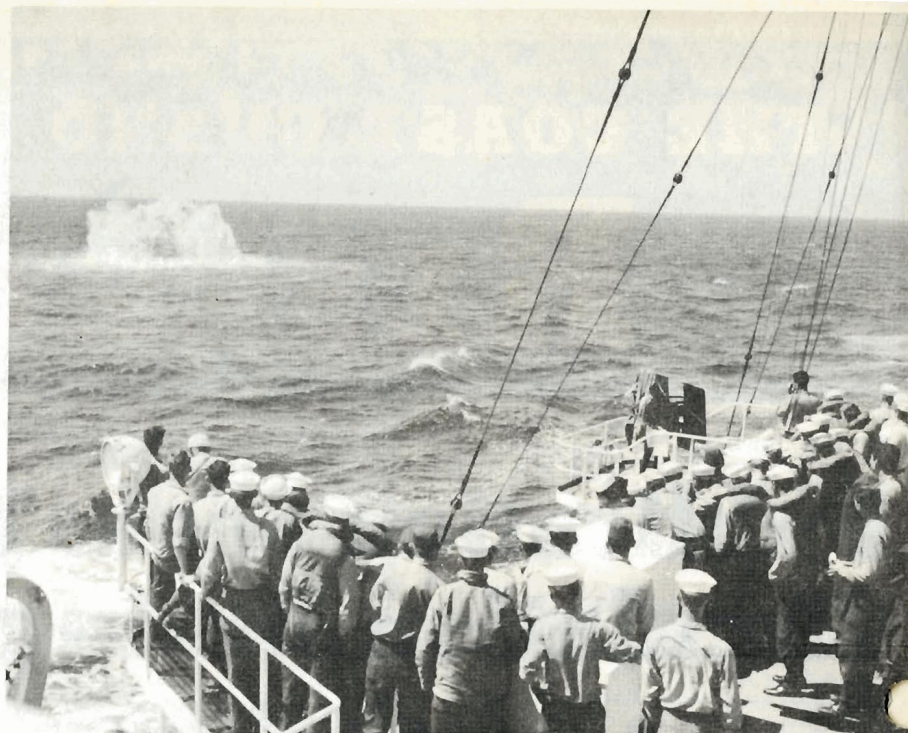
A Captain of the Port: "Reserve petty officers and more experienced seamen were used to stand COTP watches along with the Regular personnel. Reservists so utilized thus supplemented their training with practical experience and exhibited great enthusiasm for this aspect of the program."

Commanding Officer, Lifeboat Station: "This program...was beneficial to both the unit and the men, inasmuch as the men received the benefit of training at the operating unit and the station received the benefit of the extra personnel. The men were treated as part of the crew and in general worked with the regularly assigned personnel."

Instructors Needed For Summer Training in '58

Inactive duty Reservists will again be needed as instructors and administrators for unit training during the summer of next year. Assignments will be made for periods of thirty to ninety days within the home district or at such schools as the Commandant (PR) may supervise. These schools may include command courses, port security firefighting courses, etc.

Reserve officers and enlisted Reservists who would like to be assigned to this instructor-administrator duty are encouraged to submit tentative applications to the District Commander (dcr). Dates of availability and assignment preferred should be included in the applications.



Official Coast Guard Photo

During their summer training cruise aboard the USCGC TANAY, Coast Guard Reservists learn from the Regular crew how to fire a K-Gun.

News Notes

Revision of the instruction concerning enlisted correspondence courses (Coast Guard Institute and Navy)...copies are now available in the district offices and may be obtained upon request. In addition to the number of retirement points, the number of lessons is indicated.

Revision of Instruction 4-56: The correspondence course requirement for direct-commissioned officers has been revised by expanding the list of courses and a time limit for completion is now in effect. Each direct-commissioned officer is now concerned with two lists, a basic one required for all officers and a second list of two or three courses applicable to his designator. If a particular designator is not included, the Commandant (PR) will determine the courses to be taken. This revision should not cause a severe hardship to anyone who has been fulfilling the 12-point a year requirement because the basic list for all officers is made up of a majority of courses which have been required since the program was instituted in 1953.

A new requirement of the instruction is that ALL officers are now required to list in their fitness Reports the correspondence courses completed during the reporting period.

New inclusions to revision of Reserve Instruction No. 21-56: Infor-

mation about Aids to Navigation, SPAR recruit training, and National Resources Conferences. Part III on enlisted training contains three sections: Class "A" Schools for lower petty officer rates; Class "B" Schools for higher petty officer rates; and Miscellaneous Training which includes two Class "C" Schools (Storekeeper and Personnelman).

Personnelman (Class "C" School): This school which is located in San Diego, California, and Bainbridge, Maryland, offers three courses which are open to the following rates:

Any Rating and Serving in

Pay Grade

Course 1	E-6 or E-7	general
Course 2	YN1 and YNC	clerical
Course 3	SK1 and SKC	disbursing

New ORTU Locations

The drilling location for ORTUPS 13-365, Portland, Oregon (Unit II), has been changed from the National Guard Armory, Portland, Oregon, to the U.S. Naval and Marine Corps Training Center, Swan Island.

A new Reserve unit which will schedule only weekend drills has recently been authorized in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Drills are expected to be held at the U.S. Naval Reserve Training Center at the Philadelphia Ship Yard.

Reservists Train More With Regulars in 1957

For the most part, . . . summer Reserve training in 1957 was more closely integrated with the Regular Coast Guard than ever before. Fewer and smaller active duty for training groups experienced independent training programs on board Coast Guard and Navy units. This 1957 integration plan, which had been gaining popularity as a training pattern the past few years, received compliments and praise from both Regular and Reserve members of the Coast Guard. Since the Reserve component will augment the Regular forces, should mobilization be ordered, this side-by-side operational training provides the finest experience and the highest spirit of cooperation.

Reservists on ACDUTRA were assigned to Lifeboat Stations for the first time this summer. Generally one unit from each continental Coast Guard district was assigned to this duty: **Basic seamanship skills; handling boats and beach gear in surf, and other functions peculiar to Lifeboat Station activities** were emphasized.

Unit Training Ashore

West Coast ORTUs trained principally in the San Francisco and Long Beach areas. The Coast Guard Receiving Center at Alameda, California, received its first six-months' trainees this past summer and also offered instruction and practical training to Reserve Port Security Units from the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts under the Captain of the Port, San Francisco. Some Twelfth District Reservists saw action at the Fort Point, California, Lifeboat Station. Members of ORTUS 13-960 reported by air to Group Commander, Hoquiam, Washington, for further transfer and training at the Willapa Bay, Westport and La Push Lifeboat Stations.

The Coast Guard Base, Terminal Island Station, San Pedro, California, provided a stimulating program for Eleventh District Port Security Units in the Long Beach Harbor area. These Reservists were given intensive training in port security subjects; visited the nearby Naval Ammunition Depot, a U.S. Army Nike installation, and the Naval Net Depot.

ORTUPS 14-295, Honolulu, reported to the Coast Guard Base, Sand Island, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. There emphasis was placed on practical instruction with little integration into the day-to-day operating routine of the base.

Stateside and traveling eastward. . . Reservists from the Second and Ninth Coast Guard Districts

converged at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in Illinois. These Reservists, on ACDUTRA from July 28th through August 10th, reported that about 40 percent of their instruction and supervision was supplied by Navy personnel. The CGC ARUNDEL steamed down from Chicago for two days of indoctrination in Coast Guard harbor craft.

Moving south to the bayou country, ORTUPS members from the Eighth Coast Guard District reported to the Captain of the Port at the Pontchartrain Barracks in New Orleans, Louisiana. These men took intensive refresher work in waterfront fire prevention and law enforcement. Each unit practiced small boat handling at the New Canal Light Station (Rescue), fired the .45 cal. pistol at Camp Leroy Johnson (a U.S. Army post), and spent a day fighting fires at the New Orleans Fire Department Training School.

Over on the Florida coast, Seventh District units went through their ACDUTRA assignments at the Naval Air Station and also under the Captain of the Port at Jacksonville. Others from these units reported to the COTP, Savannah, Georgia; the COTP, Charleston, S. C.; Lifeboat Stations at Lake Worth Inlet, Riviera, Florida, and Ponce de Leon Inlet, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.

ORTUs from the Cape Hatteras-Chesapeake area traveled up to the Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay, Maryland, on the outskirts of the Port of Baltimore. Here they had an excellent opportunity to participate in the activities of a major port and to gain first hand information on shipyard operation and small boat maintenance.

The Coast Guard Base, Gloucester, New Jersey, realized increased activity as Third District ORTUPS' performed their annual duty there. Classroom instruction was minimized as Reservists integrated with personnel of the base and nearby Coast Guard floating units for functional training. Some Reservists in the Third District spent their training periods with COTP, New York, and with Group Commands at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and at Moriches on Long Island.

The busy Coast Guard Base on Boston's Constitution Wharf kept New England Reservists active for two-week periods during July and August. Training groups divided their time equally at the Lifeboat Station at Scituate, Mass., the Boston Base, and COTP.

At Cape May, New Jersey, the Coast Guard Receiving Center was even busier with thirteen 14-day tours of 2x6 recruit training. In

round numbers, about 1060 SR's underwent training. This was approximately 200 more than the number trained in the same period of the previous year.

In addition, the Coast Guard Receiving Center at Alameda processed more than 450 2x6 SR's from the West Coast and ORTUAG 02-828, Denver, Colorado.

Summer Cruises

Thirteen ships of the Coast Guard's white cutter fleet made fourteen Reserve cruises between July 7th and September 1st for the training of 30 Vessel Augmentation units. These cruises proved to be profitable for both Reserve and Regular Coast Guardsmen. During these deep water training missions, the following lessons were practiced: firing exercises, night ditching drills, Anti-Submarine Warfare exercises, dual ship operations and search and rescue assignments.

The cutters CHINCOTEAGUE and CASCO ran several days of dual ship exercises, including training operations with the USS TRINGA, ARS-16. Anti-Submarine tactics were reviewed with the USS SEA ROBIN, SS-315, and the USS SEA LION, SS-407, providing live "targets." The CHINCOTEAGUE also ran night ditching drill with a Coast Guard aircraft. Later, during the training, a Navy tug, USS MOSOPELEA, towed gunnery targets for surface firing. On the way home to Boston from Bermuda, the USCGC CASCO gave assistance to a disabled fishing vessel by towing it about 150 miles.

The cutters CHEROKEE and CHILULA, both WATF's, departed Norfolk, Virginia, late in July and conducted single and dual ship exercises to and from Bermuda.

Florida Reservists spent two weeks on the cutter ANDROSCOGGIN.

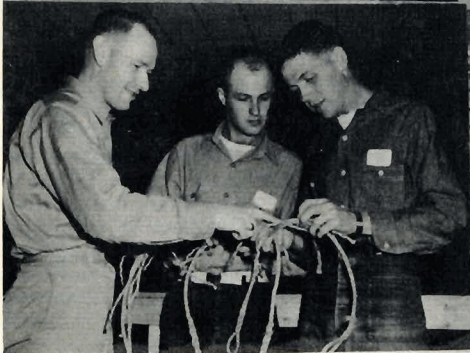
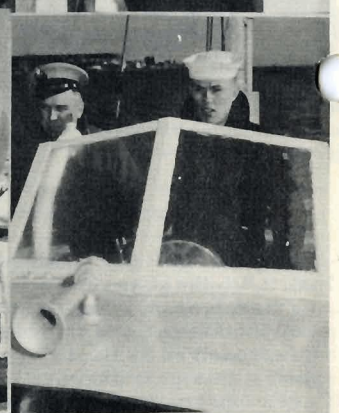
The cutters ROCKAWAY and HALF MOON operated out of New York late in July and early August with Second and Third District ORTUAG members aboard.

The CHINCOTEAGUE, CASCO, HUMBOLDT, CHEROKEE, and CHILULA visited Bermuda during their Reserve cruises.

The USCGC SEBAGO sailed out of Mobile, Alabama, twice in mid-summer with unit Reservists from New Orleans, Kansas City, and Omaha aboard. The Commanding Officer of the SEBAGO, a veteran of six Reserve cruises, called this year's Bravo trip the finest. Reservists on this cruise, however,

Continued on p. 8, col. 1

Candidates Train For Reserve Commissions



Six-Months Trainees Keep Fast Pace!



Annuities Based on Retired Pay

A plan to allow retired members of the uniformed services to leave a portion of their retired pay to dependent survivors was enacted into law during the 83rd session of Congress. This was entitled the "Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953" and has since been codified in new Title 10 of the U. S. Code.

Sections 1431-1444 of Title 10, U. S. Code, provide that service personnel may elect to receive a reduced amount of retired pay during their lifetime so that their dependent survivors may draw a portion of that pay after their death. The law was designed to alleviate a hardship which often results when retired pay stops at the death of the retired person.

All Regular and Reserve personnel are eligible to participate.

Under the law, you may select for your dependent survivors an annuity amounting to either one-eighth, one-fourth, or one-half of your reduced retirement pay. Your retired pay will be reduced accordingly by an "actuarial equivalent" based upon your age and the age of your beneficiaries at the time of your retirement.

Here in brief, are the basic options you may choose:

(1) Annuity for your widow, payable until her death or remarriage.

(2) Annuity for your child or children, payable until none of them is under 18 or unmarried. Where there is an unmarried child incapable of self-support, the annuity continues until the marriage of such child, his recovery or his death.

(3) Annuity for both widow and children, payable until either death or remarriage of your widow, or until there are no unmarried children under 18, whichever is later. This annuity also continues in the event there is a child incapable of self-support.

(4) Provision to cover prior death of all beneficiaries, under which full retired pay is then restored and no further reductions made. This may be included with any of the above three options.

As an example of how the annuity plan works, assume that you retired at the age of 60, and that your wife is five years younger than you. Assume further that your annual retired pay is \$3,000. Actuarial calculations are made so that the reduced pay you draw during your lifetime in a retired status plus the annuities to be paid to your widow will not cost the Government any more on the average than what the Government would ordinarily pay you alone.

Under option 1, an annual deduction of \$456 might be required in order to insure that your widow received one half of your retired pay until her death. Your annual retired pay would then be reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,544, but annual payments of \$1,272 would be made to her after your death and continued until her death. (These figures are only used for the purposes of illustration, but in any event the cost of the plan would be less if your wife were older and more if she were younger, because of the difference in life expectancies).

In order to participate in the option plan, you must make an election before completing 18 years of service creditable for pay purposes, and current instructions state that applications should normally be submitted during the 18th year of creditable service.

Application at other times will be considered in only two cases. A person who retires as the result of a physical disability before completing 18 years of service is eligible to come under this Act but must elect an option at the time of his retirement and a person who is a prisoner of war at the time he completes 18 years of service will have six months after repatriation in which to elect an option.

Except as indicated above, note that failure to execute the required option before you complete 18 years of service will forever bar you from the benefits of the plan, whereas if you do execute it, even though you have no dependents at that time, it will do no harm. Deductions are not made until you actually retire, and if you have not acquired dependents by that time, no deductions will be made.

Reserve Retirements

During the quarter ending September 30, 1957, the following Reservists have been retired pursuant to the authority indicated:

14 USC 755(f)
(PL 85-149)

Ex-YNC Harvey Davis

10 USC 274

CDR John J. King
CDR James C. Oliver
LCDR Edwin R. Frost
LCDR Ernest P. Lanciaux
LT Robert C. Hays
LT Robert F. Ramm

Latest Report Shows Six-Mos. Program Is Still Popular

The Coast Guard Reserve's six-months active duty for training program is still going strong according to recruiting reports. This is easily understood, however, since this plan for fulfilling the military obligation promises the MOST amount of training in the LEAST amount of time. Thus, Coast Guard Reservists continue to log in at both Alameda, California, and Cape May, New Jersey, where training stations are located.

Asian Flu slowed down the program at Cape May for a brief period and the October class was canceled. All trainees for that class were rescheduled for November within the authorized district transfer quotas.

To date, 2026 men have enlisted as six-months' trainees in the Coast Guard Reserve and 1861 of them have been sent to training centers. This number, 664 have completed their training.

After completing this active duty for training, Reservists return to their homes to serve the rest of their enlistment in local Organized Reserve Training Units.

How To Submit Your Photos For Use

The editor of The Coast Guard RESERVIST is always looking for good training (action-type) photographs for possible publication. The number of glossies submitted the past year from the field has been most encouraging and indicate a greater understanding of "what makes a good illustration" of Reservists on the job. For future reference, however, here are a few on how photos should be forwarded to COMMANDANT (PR):

1. Subject matter should show ACTION! Group stills or portraits are considered for publication ONLY when they relate to an OUTSTANDING news story.
2. All photos should be captioned so WHERE, WHEN, WHO, WHAT and HOW questions are answered.
3. DO NOT STAPLE glossy photos together and DO NOT STAPLE captions to photos. (Use scotch tape or paper cement.)
4. All CG photos should be stamped "Official Coast Guard Photo" on the back before submitted.

Thank you.
The Editor

Disability Instruction Now Revised

Reserve Instruction No. 24-57 entitled "Benefits for Reservists who suffer disability in line of duty" was recently promulgated to reflect changes brought about by legislation. The new instruction supersedes Reserve Instruction No. 17-56 which covered the same subject matter.

Reserve Instruction No. 24-57 explains the benefits which are available to eligible Reservists who suffer disability in line of duty from injury or disease. It also sets forth procedures by which entitlement to benefits is determined as well as methods and guidelines for the administration of benefits to those entitled to receive them.

A synopsis of the benefits covered by the instruction is as follows: The law grants the same pension, compensation, death gratuity, hospital benefits and pay and allowances as are provided for a Regular of the same pay grade and length of service to a Reservist who (1) Is ordered to active duty or active duty for training or to perform inactive duty training for any period of time and is disabled in line of duty from injury while so employed, or (2) Is ordered to active duty, (other than active duty for training) for a period of more than 30 days, and is disabled in line of duty from illness or disease while so employed.

Other sections of law provide similar benefits for disability from illness or disease to a Reservist who is ordered to active duty for training for more than 30 days pursuant to his own request or pursuant to the Coast Guard's six months' training program.

Certain other provisions of law provide medical, hospital, or other treatment as may be necessary to a Reservist (who is not within the coverage of the two preceding paragraphs) who becomes ill or contracts disease on active duty, active duty for training, or while performing inactive duty training, until disability resulting from such illness or disease cannot be materially improved by hospitalization or treatment. Such a member is also entitled to necessary transportation and subsistence incident to treatment and travel to home upon discharge from treatment. The treatment may not extend beyond ten weeks following release from active duty or active duty for training except on the approved recommendation of a Board of Medical Survey, or by authorization of the Commandant upon recommendation of the Chief

Medical Officer of the Coast Guard, based on the certificate of a reputable physician that the illness or disease is a continuation of the illness or disease for which the member was initially treated and that benefit will result from further treatment. It should be noted that these provisions, granting medical treatment, do not grant any right to pay and allowances or retirement benefits.

There are certain other sections of law, administered by the Veterans' Administration, which provide for disability compensation for individuals who suffer a disability from a service-connected cause. The new Instruction provides that if a Reservist is entitled to any such compensation, he must elect whether to receive the disability compensation from the Veterans' Administration, or to receive the benefits administered by the Coast Guard.

The new instruction applies only to Reservists who suffer disability while performing, either with or without pay: (1) Active duty under orders from which a definite termination date can be established and when medical treatment or disability retirement or severance procedures are likely to extend beyond the expiration date of the orders; (2) Active duty for training under orders for any period of time; (3) Inactive duty training under written orders for attendance at drills or the performance of appropriate duty or equivalent instruction. The new instruction is not applicable to Reservists serving under orders contemplating extended active duty for an indefinite period, or under orders from which a definite termination date can be established but when medical treatment or disability retirement and severance procedures are not likely to extend beyond the expiration date of the orders. For Reservists in these categories, procedures in effect for personnel of the Regular Coast Guard apply.

A revision of the previous instruction was made necessary by an amendment to the law. Prior to 1 January 1957, certain Reservists who were disabled from injury in line of duty might elect to receive either the benefits outlined in the instruction, or the benefits provided for in the Federal Employees Compensation Act. Effective 1 January 1957, Reservists were no longer eligible to elect Federal Employees' Compensation Act benefits: for this reason, the new instruction eliminates use of Bureau of Employees Compensation forms. However, it is noted that in the great majority of

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RECRUITING — BRING
IN A BUDDY

cases, it had always been to the Reservist's advantage to elect to receive the benefits which are still available to him.

Particular attention is called to paragraph 2.e. of Enclosure (1) to Reserve Instruction No. 24-57 in which the word "employed" is defined so as to exclude travel to or from a period of inactive duty training. Accordingly, Reservists who are injured or taken ill enroute to or from a scheduled drill are not within the coverage provided for in the instruction. Therefore, no investigation is required by the instruction in such a situation.

One important item with which every Reservist should be familiar was not covered in the new instruction. This concerns the proper action to be taken in the event a Reservist, entitled to medical benefits, requires immediate care and the urgency of the situation does not permit treatment at a service facility or by a designated physician of the Public Health Service. In such an instance, an officer or, if an officer is not available, the Reservist or someone acting on his behalf may arrange for emergency treatment by a civilian physician or civilian medical facility. However, the patient's commanding officer must be notified as promptly as possible so that he may initiate action, through official channels, to pass on the information to the Medical Officer in charge of the Public Health Service facilities nearest to the place where treatment is being given. In all cases, these provisions must be observed in order that the Public Health Service may assume responsibility for the case. Unless these provisions are followed, reimbursement for expenses incurred cannot be made.

As an illustration, assume a Reservist is injured in a train wreck while enroute to or from active duty for training and immediate medical treatment is necessary but no service facilities are located nearby. The Reservist or someone acting for him should, as soon as possible, notify the commanding officer of the unit to which he is attached; if this is not practicable, notification should be given to the local (or nearest) Coast Guard activity with the request that the information be passed on.



Official Coast Guard Photo

Crunching through ice-packed Simpson Strait, enroute to proving a short-cut Northwest Passage route for deep-draft vessels leading through Bellot Strait, are the U.S. Coast Guard cutters STORIS (WAG-38) and BRAMBLE (WAGL-392). They are viewed from the stern of the Coast Guard Cutter SPAR (WAGL-403), third United States ship to make the historic run.

The ships traversed 17-mile Bellot Strait from west to east on September 6, 1957.

RESERVISTS--Cont. from p.3

had to be disembarked early at Pensacola so the SEBAGO could proceed for possible assistance work in the path of Hurricane Bertha. Both cruises included stops in Jamaica, West Indies.

The Coast Guard cutters TANEY and KLAMATH visited Mazatlan, Mexico, and found the liberty good but the weather hot. The PONTCHARTRAIN and MINNETONKA cruised out of Long Beach, California, with men from Southern California and Arizona.

Four main types of training were employed aboard these cutters for their Reserve visitors:

1. Buddy system in which a Reservist was assigned to a member of the ship's company for observation and indoctrination.

2. Integration in the Watch, Quarter and Station Bill and performing the actual functions of the billet.

3. Rate training which culminated in practical factors examinations.

4. Group or team operations (CIC, SW, Gunnery) by teams composed entirely of Reservists.

The Reserve Officers Command School was held at the U.S. Coast

Special Schools

Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, from July 8th through August 31st. This school provided ad-

ministrative training for the senior officers of ORTUs in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Districts. Built up from the foundation laid by the Reserve Officer Training School during the summer of 1956, the course was expanded to cover five phases of the Reserve Officer's responsibility: Leadership and Administration, Education and Instruction, Morale and Counseling, General Studies and Reserve Problems. Several hours were devoted to the study of geopolitics and global war problems. One ORTU Commanding Officer spoke of the course as follows:

"Both the school administration and the instructors seemed well aware of ORTU officers' problems and had a real interest in the Reserve program. The general caliber of the instructors was superior, and all seemed well versed in both subject matter and teaching techniques. . . It is difficult to designate one aspect that was more outstanding than another, but it would seem that the curriculum was particularly helped by the amount of student participation. . . and the teaching of such advanced methods of administration as brainstorming, . . . and various conference leadership techniques. . . CONCLUSION: The Command Course was uniformly good."

Attendance Figures For ORTUs

August 1957

National Average..... 83.6%

Highest District
9th CG District..... 87.9%

Highest ORTUPS
ORTUPS 09-203
Toledo, Ohio..... 96.9%

Highest ORTUAG
ORTUAG 11-195
San Diego, California. 94.8%

Rear Admiral H. C. Perkins, USCG, Commander, Third Coast Guard District, wrote in a letter to Commandant (P), "While work like and satisfactory jobs are expected of officers in the tasks assigned to them, it is with a great deal of pleasure that an outstanding and exemplary piece of work can be recognized and reported upon. . . it is quite evident that the planning of the curriculum, the assignment of administration and training of officers and the actual conduct of the program received painstaking care. This has made a valuable impression on the Reserve officers in this district who have attended the school and they have returned to their units with high praise for the school, its officers, and the high caliber of instruction which they received."

There was only one other school this past summer which was conducted directly by Commandant (PR): the Port Security Firefighting and Fire Prevention School, in session at the University of Maryland, College Park, from July 21st through August 3rd.

Yes, it was a fine summer of training for Coast Guard Reservists. Now let's dig in and learn more about our Service and our jobs in the classroom this winter. Remember, how much your drill meeting lessons paid off when you were practicing "the real thing" during summer active duty for training in '57.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D. C., by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard. Reference to directives, regulations and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries pertaining to the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to: Commandant (PR), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C. Publication approved by the Bureau of the Budget Dec. 13, 1954, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printings.